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phenomena of consciousness and mind. Had Dr. Coues been contented to let his case rest here, he could not have been answered. But he goes further, and discusses that difficult problem, the relation subsisting between mind and matter. He here commits the usual error, the confusing of *attribute* with *substance*. He talks about "mind-stuff" and "soul-stuff" and denies it the qualities of matter. His immaterial matter he calls Biogen. "Biogen" he says (p. 55), "itself of course is alive, it *is* life; and biogen may be defined as spirit in combination with the minimum of matter necessary to its manifestation." The best way to exhibit the fallacies involved in this sentence, is by a paraphrase viz: Heat of course is in motion, it is motion; and heat may be defined as motion in combination with the minimum of matter necessary to its manifestation. The appendix is chiefly devoted to an exposition of this doctrine.

Professor Coues's arguments for the distinctive importance of "mind in nature" are excellent; and his reasons for believing that the chemical constitution of protoplasm is not all there is of life, are weighty. It is when he tries to wed mind and matter that he falls into the difficulties that have floored many others before him, on both the materialistic and idealistic sides of the question.

BARROIS' PALÆOZOIC FORMATIONS OF ASTURIAS AND OF GALICIA.¹—Asturias and Galicia, we are told by our author, form for the naturalist one region, bounded to the south by the Cantabrian chain, some of the summits of which rise above 2500 meters. From these mountains to the ocean extend series upon series of ridges, separated by profound transverse valleys, and well forested. The steep slopes render the heights difficult of access in the south, and in the center the vegetation masks the strongly inclined coal beds. These Asturian mountains are rich in iron, zinc, mercury, manganese, cobalt, and coal, and on account of these riches more than sixty geologists, commencing with P. Gaspar de Ibarra in 1644, have written upon the province of Oviedo.

After an enumeration of these memoirs M. Barrois attacks the lithology of the sedimentary rocks, of which Asturias is almost entirely composed, the eastern part consisting of limestone, the western of schists and quartzites which lie directly upon the archæan crystalline schists of Galicia. The plutonic rocks consist of granites, quartziferous porphyry, diorites, diabase, and recent quartziferous kersantites.

The fossiliferous horizons of the region are almost exclusively calcareous, and it is thus easy to draw a parallel between the Devonian and Carboniferous faunæ. No foraminifera have been noted in the Devonian limestones; madrepores, and especially

¹ Recherches sur les Terrains Anciens des Asturies et de la Galicie, par Chas. Barrois, Lille, 1882. Ouvrage accompagné d'un Atlas de 20 planches.

reef-corals, are common in both Devonian and Carboniferous, but other orders of Anthozoa are rare or absent. Crinoids are absent in the Silurian of Asturias, but the Devonian furnishes genera identical with those of the Rhine, and the Carboniferous is rich in species. Echini occur in the Carboniferous, but have not been found in the underlying formations. Bryozoa occur in both Devonian and Carboniferous, and 112 species of Brachiopoda are enumerated by our author in the three formations, by far the greater part of them from the Devonian. The Lamellibranchiata Asiphonida are better developed than the other divisions of bivalves, and the Gasteropoda Siphonostomata are entirely absent.

Cephalopoda, so greatly developed in adjoining countries, play an insignificant role in Asturias; and the crustacea are limited to trilobites, one ostracodous carboniferous species excepted.

The sixth chapter treats of the earth-movements, denudation, etc., which have modified the palæozoic strata since their first appearance.

This volume, remarkable in itself as a monument of research, becomes still more so when the multiplicity of the labors and comparative youth of the author are considered.

FRIEDLÄNDER'S BIBLIOTHECA HISTORICO-NATURALIS ET MATHEMATICA.—This is a bulky strongly-bound octavo volume apparently of upwards of a thousand pages, which afford good evidence of the great demand made by scientists for the separate reprints of special papers, and of the success to which the Friedländers have attained in meeting this demand. To what an extent natural science has become specialized may be learned by glancing through this series of catalogues. Another fact of interest is the great disproportion between the number of general works and that of special papers, notes, brochures and memoirs. The practice of having a few reprints struck off for private distribution among one's scientific friends and correspondents has proved one of the highest value to those engaged in special lines of research. Such "separata," "reprints," "extras," as they are variously termed, find their way, after the death of their owners and the dispersal of their libraries, by means of the second-hand book-dealers, into the hands of specialists of a later generation, and thus crop after crop of papers are handed down in series of intellectual ancestry. The Cuvier or Von Baer of the old world, when he dies, bequeaths, in this indirect way but by a sure title, his intellectual works to his European or even transatlantic heirs engaged in the same line of study as his prototypes of the first years of the century.

The book is illustrated by a portrait of the founder of the firm, Julius Friedländer, who traveled in the United States, whose doctor's dissertation was a mathematical thesis, and among whose Berlin friends was Alexander Humboldt. He died in 1882.